Blood Donor Screening for Chagas Disease

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Outline

- Transfusion transmitted cases
- 2002 Initial Seroprevalence study results
- US transplant transmitted cases
- 2006 Ortho Chagas Prevalence Protocol
- 2006 Prevalence study results
- Donor follow up protocol

US/Canadian Transfusion Cases

1987: California - Mexican donor

1989: New York City - Bolivian donor

Manitoba - Paraguayan donor

1993: Houston - unknown donor

1999: Miami - Chilean donor*

2000: Manitoba - German/Paraguayan donor

(same Mennonite community as above)

2002: Rhode Island – Bolivian donor

*Leiby et al, NEJM, 1999; 341(16):1237-1239

Transfusion Cases Transfusion; 2007; 47(3) 540-544

- Seventh case reported 3/07
 - Rhode Island case
 - 3 ½ yo with neuroblastoma
 - Received 78 blood products
 - Blood smear showed parasites
 - Implicated first time donor emigrated from Bolivia 17 years earlier w/o return to Chagas endemic area
 - Donor IFA positive; PCR negative

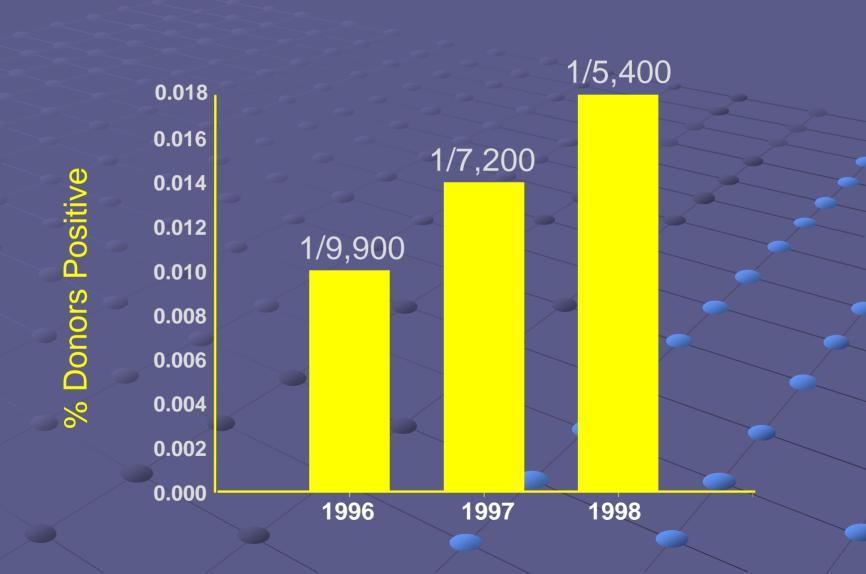
T. cruzi Seroprevalence Study in Los Angeles and Miami Transfusion; 2002; 42(5) 549-555

- Conducted in LA 5/1994 to 9/1998 and Miami 8/1994 to 1/1998
- Donations from donors who answered 'yes' to questions "Were you born in Mexico, Central America or South America?" or "Have you ever spent more than 6 months in any of those places?" were tested for antibody to *T. cruzi*

T. cruzi Seroprevalence Study in Los Angeles and Miami

- LA over 1.1 million donations screened with 7.1% responding yes with 77,967 donors tested
- Miami 181,139 screened with 14.3%
 responding yes with 25,352 donors tested
- Overall seropositive rate for LA was1:7500 and Miami 1:9000

LA Seroprevalence: 1996-98



US Transplant Cases

MMWR; 2001; 51(10):210-2

- Three cases from a single donor
 - 37 yo female rec'd kidney and pancreas
 - febrile with trypomastigotes on blood smear
 - Died of acute Chagas myocarditis (2 weeks post treatment)
 - 32 yo female rec'd liver
 - Smear positive; died unrelated causes
 - 69 yo female rec'd kidney
 - Smear positive; completed nifurtimox treatment; no recurrence of *T. cruzi* infection
 - Donor from Central America, presumed infected with *T. cruzi* but never tested

US Transplant Cases MMWR; 2006; 55(29):798-800

- Case 1: 2/17/06
 - 64 yo male heart transplant recipient (12/05); no history infection/travel
 - Seronegative post transplant (IFA), PCR and culture pos, trypomastigotes on blood smear
 - Native heart and all blood received negative
 - Nifurtimox cleared parasitemia
 - Organ donor; US born young male, traveled once to Mexico (2-3 months Guadalajara)
 - Liver and 2 kidney recipients IFA and PCR neg
 - Serum IFA borderline +; RIPA positive
 - "Nests" of amastigotes seen in endomyocardium
 - All blood to organ donor negative

US Transplant Cases MMWR; 2006; 55(29):798-800

- Case 2: 2/24/06
 - 73 yo male heart transplant recipient; no history infection/travel
 - Seronegative post transplant (IFA), PCR (plasma and CSF), culture pos, trypomastigotes on blood smear
 - Native heart and all blood received negative
 - Nifurtimox cleared parasitemia
 - Organ donor; El Salvadoran male immigrant
 - Liver and 2 kidney recipients IFA and PCR neg
 - Serum IFA neg; RIPA positive
 - All blood to organ donor negative
 - 1 FFP not tested; parasite doesn't survive freezing

Chagas Transplant Cases

- CDC acknowledged the prevalence of infection with *T.cruzi* varies by region but is probably higher than once thought
- Areas such as LA county where a high proportion of donors have emigrated from Chagas endemic countries is cause for concern

Chagas Protocol

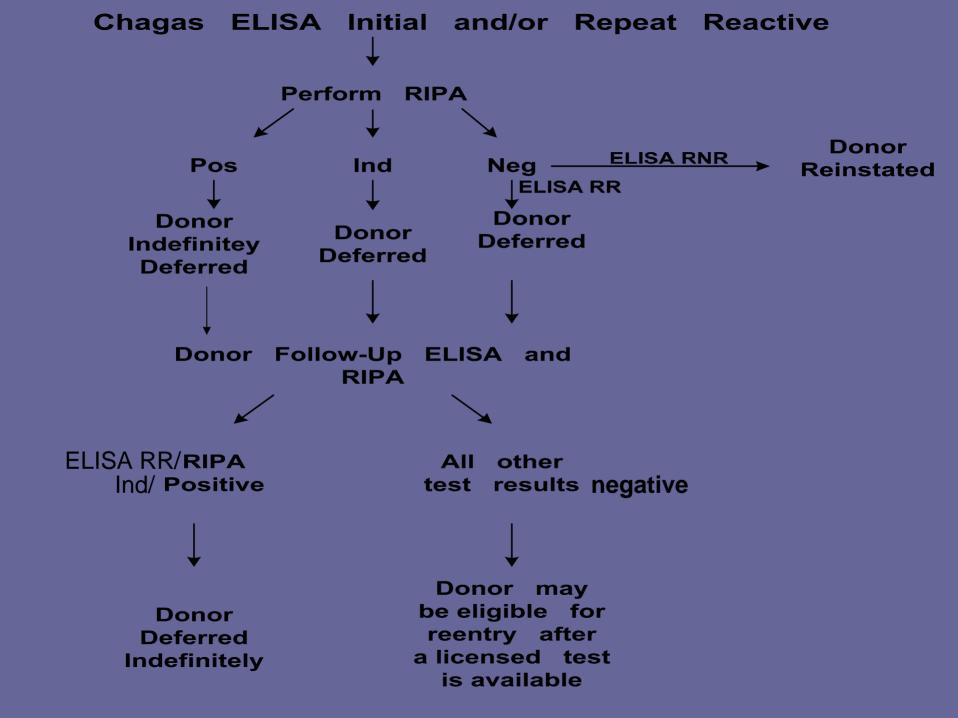
- FDA request of Ortho to expand clinical studies to include areas where *T. cruzi* antibody prevalence previously documented
 - Pivotal Clinical Trial yield 0 confirmed positive (of 40,665 tested)
 - 100,000 donations to define the study
 - SoCal, NoCal and AZ (West ARC Division)
 - FDA requirements for donor informed consent
 - Use of an information sheet with signature on BDR acknowledging receipt not allowed
 - Specific signature and date required on info sheet
 - Due to these requirements, other blood centers declined

Chagas Protocol

- All IR donors deferred (S/CO > 0.75) and cellular components discarded; plasma sent to Red Cross
 - All RR donors or IR who are RIPA ind/pos enrolled in follow up study
- Lookback following HCV model
 - Prior in-date components quarantined/retrieved and recipients of prior components from confirmed positive donors notified and testing requested as long as electronic records exist (HCV model)
- Confirmatory/counseling/reentry
 - No gold standard; no single test is adequately sensitive, not even RIPA
 - Will likely require several tests and validated algorithm;
 Wendel AABB; 2005
 - However, for the purposes of this study/implementation, RIPA would be used

Chagas Protocol

- Additional testing
 - All IRs sample sent from BSL to Ortho Rochester for RIPA
 - Leishmania Ab testing (cross reactivity) if RIPA neg/ind
 - Retrieved frozen plasma
 - RIPA at the Red Cross (Holland Labs; David Leiby)
 - Follow up
 - Sample sent from region to Blood Systems for ELISA
 - RR sent to Ortho for RIPA
 - Additional sample (David Leiby)
 - RIPA
 - PCR
 - Hemoculture
 - Donor Risk Questionnaire



Chagas Early Study Results 8/28-12/22/06

	All sites	SoCal	Arizona	NoCal
Total Attempted Donors	145,331	97,764	19,926	27,641
Total Tested	120,340	78, <mark>82</mark> 7	17,851	23,662
Total RR	47 (1:3092)	41 (1:2384)	1	5 (1:5528)
Total (%) Refusals	24,991 (17.2%)	18,937 (19.3%)	2075 (10,4%)	3979 (14.4%)

24,991 refusals/detection rate of 1:3092= 8.1 undetected donors!

Blood Donor Screening for Chagas Disease in US-2006-2007

MMWR; 2007; 56(07):141-143

- 148,969 blood samples collected 8-2006 through 1-2007
- 63 samples from 61 donors RR for T. cruzi abs
- 32 donations confirmed positive for *T.* cruzi abs (1:4655 donations)

Blood Donor Screening for Chagas Disease in US-2006-2007

MMWR; 2007; 56(07):141-143

- 61 donors:
 - 66% male
 - 17-84 yo (mean-47; median-50)
- 63 RR samples:
 - 50 collected in LA (79%;1:1993 donations)
 - 9 collected in Oakland (14%;1:3258 donations)
 - 4 collected in Tucson (6%; 1:5995 donations)

Blood Donor Screening for Chagas Disease in US-2006-2007

MMWR; 2007; 56(07):141-143

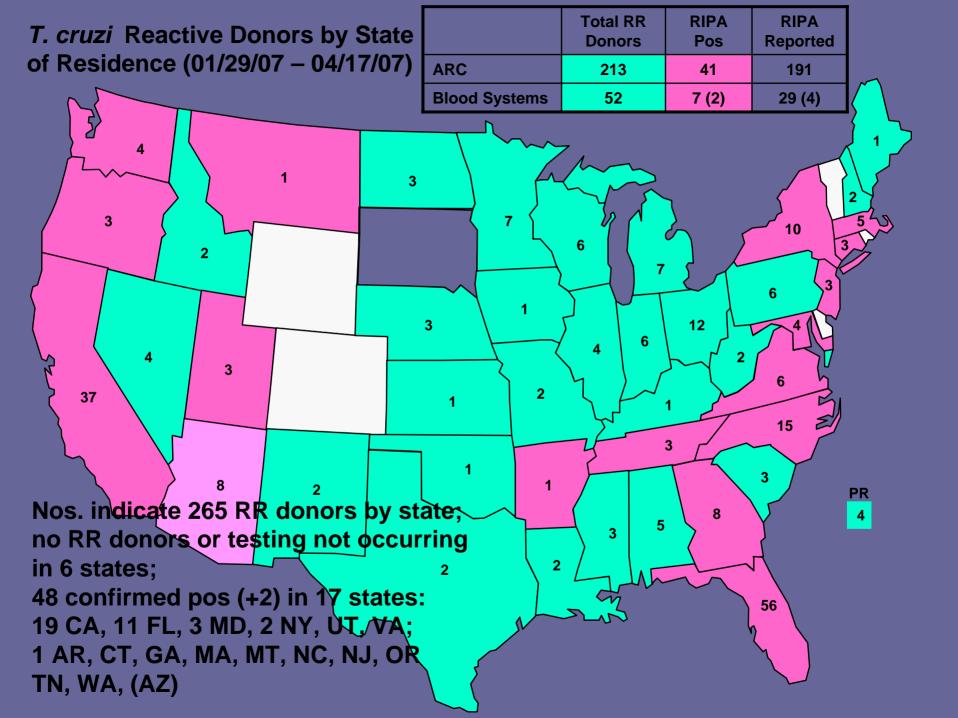
- 56 donors were allogeneic; 5 autologous
- 33% were first time donors
- 67% were repeat donors
- Important implications for recruitment in high prevalence areas

Chagas Early Study Results 8/28-12/22/06

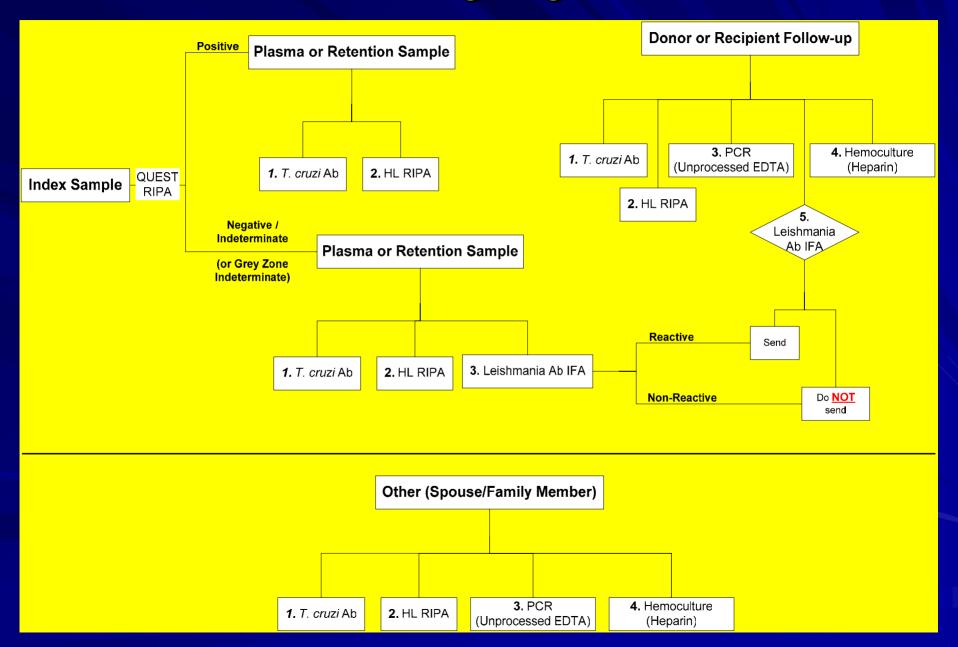
- On December 13, 2006 based in part on this preliminary data the FDA licensed the Ortho *T.cruzi* ELIZA Test System to screen blood donors in the U.S.
- The test is NOT mandatory
- No confirmatory test has been approved for blood donor screening
- No reentry protocol exists at this time

Test Performance

- ARC Clinical trial (8/28/06-1/28/07)
 - PPV = 32 RIPA pos/63 RR=51%
 - Prevalence = 32/148,969 = 1:4655
 - Specificity = 148,906 test neg/148,906+31 false pos = 99.979%
- Nationwide screening (1/29/07-4/17/07)
 - PPV = 50 RIPA pos/224 RR RIPA tested = 22%
 - 30 of 50 (60%) RIPA pos from 2 states (CA, FL)
 - RR rate = 265 RRs (213 ARC + 52 BSL)/1,757,800 donations = 0.015%
 - Projected prevalence based on 22% PPV of RIPA tested = 1:30,150
 - Specificity (ARC) first week = 124,934 test neg/124,934+28 false pos = 99.978% (6 pos)
- Overall prevalence = 1:21,100, and 27% rate of RIPA positivity



IVD Testing Algorithm



Donor Demographics

- Total 328 RR donors (IND, IVD)
 - 82 RIPA pos
 - ●40 FT, 42 RPT
 - •53 males, 29 females
 - 76 allo, 3 platelet pheresis, 2 auto, 1 directed
 - Countries represented (N=33): Mexico (13), El Salvador (7), US (5), Bolivia (3), Guatemala (2), Venezuela (1), Argentina (1) Brazil (1)
 - 28/33 (85%) endemic areas

Donor Follow-up Study

- Four page questionnaire:
 - Place of birth
 - Country of residence
 - Housing
 - Transfusion history
 - Symptoms
 - Presence of cardiac/GI diseases
 - Additional samples may be drawn
 - Family members may be included

Summary

- Prevalence is 1:21,100
- 60% of cases from California and Florida
- FDA approved a single test for screening blood donors on 12/13/06
- Addressing Chagas Disease transmission is an ongoing effort by all of the major blood banking organizations in the US

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